

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 20, with the following amended paragraph:

The vitamin glycosides used in the present invention mean those which are composed of the above-identified vitamins bound with one or more glycosyl residues, and which can directly or after decomposed by enzymes, etc., exert the functions of vitamins, independently of the type, binding site, or binding fashion of glycosyl residue. Independently of their origins and preparation methods, any vitamin glycosides can be used; and those which are prepared by fermentation method, enzymatic method, organic synthetic method, etc., and those which are commercially available vitamin glycosides or compositions containing the same can be arbitrarily used. These vitamin glycosides or compositions containing the same can be prepared by subjecting solutions of vitamins or compositions containing the same and adequate saccharides as substrates used for the following enzymes having saccharide-transferring activity to the action of an enzyme such as cyclomaltodextrin glucanotransferase (E.C. 2.4.19, may be abbreviated as "CGTase", hereinafter), α -glucosidase, α -amylase, β -galactosidase, α -galactosidase, lysozyme, or lipase to form glycosides having transferred glycosyl residues such as α -D-glucopyranosyl, β -

galactopyranosyl, or β -D-chitosaminyl residue. The resulting reaction solutions obtained by these methods can be arbitrarily used intact as solutions containing vitamin glycosides or used after partially or highly purified, crystallized, and optionally further dried and pulverized. Concrete examples of such are as follows: By employing enzymatic methods as disclosed in Japanese Patent Kokai Nos. 58,790/91, 7,593/91, 13,691/92, 156,299/81, and 139,288/91 applied for by the same applicant as the present invention, solutions which contain rutin, hesperidin, naringin, esculin, ascorbic acid, or a composition containing any of them and further contain partial starch hydrolyzates such as starch or dextrin are allowed to the action of an enzyme with saccharide-transferring activity such as CGTase to ~~bound-bound~~ one or more glucose residues to the above substances in order to form saccharide-transferred products such as α -glycosyl-rutin, α -glycosyl-hesperidin, α -glycosyl-naringin, α -glycosyl-esculin, α -glycosyl-L-ascorbic acid, etc. These preparation methods can be advantageously used on an industrial scale because they can produce the desired substances with only a relatively simple production facility efficiently at a lower cost by using abundant, lower-cost starch and partial hydrolyzates thereof as materials.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9,
line 6, with the following amended paragraph

The functional powdery products of the present invention can be prepared by supporting vitamin glycosides on carriers in combination with one or more colorants such as cyanine, squalillium, pyrylium, styryl, merocyanine, rhodacyanine, oxonol, coumarin, quinacridone, anthraquinone, polyazo, benzimidazolone, ~~polyazo, benzimidazolene, azo,~~ anthraquinone, anthocyanin, chalcone, and carotenoid colorants, as well as other natural- or synthetic-colorants. Similarly as in glycosides of quercetin and/or hesperetin as colored vitamin glycosides, they can be advantageously used to modify the color tint of the above colorants when used in combination therewith. The modification of the color tint of the above colorants can be effectively exerted when the above colorants or those in a powder form, where the colorants are supported on carries, are mixed with the colored vitamin glycosides.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15,
line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

The term "powder other than the functional powdery product" as referred to as in the present invention include non-organic powder such as talc, kaolin, sericite, white mica, synthetic mica, red mica, black mica, lithia mica,

vermiculite, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, diatomite, magnesium silicate, calcium silicate, aluminum silicate, barium silicate, strontium silicate, metal salts of tungstate, α -iron oxide, iron oxide hydrate, silica and hydroxyapatite; α,α -trehalose; α,β -trehalose; saccharide derivatives of α,α -trehalose such as α -maltosyl α,α -trehalose and α -maltotriosyl α,α -trehalose; monosaccharides; disaccharides; oligosaccharides; dextrans; sugar alcohols; polymer powders such as nylon powder, polyethylene powder, benzoguanamine powder, tetrafluoroethylene powder, distyrene-benzene- pinhole polymer powder and polyamide polymer powder; agar powder; agarose powder; alginate powder; starch powder; processed starch; microcrystalline cellulose powder; chitin powder; chitosan powder; organic powders containing proteins such as silk, casein and gelatin; powders such as shikon (*Lithospermum* root) black powder, gardenia yellow powder, safflower red powder, red beat powder and *ouni* (deep yellow) powder (shikon black dyed powder supporting shikon dye can be referred to Japanese Patent Publication Nos. 73,278/92 or 220,267/91) supporting dyes such as shikonin derivatives including shikonin dye, gardenia dye, safflower dye, red beat beet dye and cochineal dye to the above organic powders; inorganic white pigments such as titanium oxide and zinc oxide; inorganic red pigments such as iron oxide(colcothar)

and iron titanate; inorganic yellow pigments such as yellow oxide of iron and yellow ocher; inorganic violet pigments such as mango violet and cobalt violet; inorganic green pigments such as chromium oxide, chromium hydride and cobalt titanate; inorganic blue pigments such as ultramarine blue and Prussian blue; pearl pigments such as titanium oxide-coated mica, titanium oxide-coated bismuth oxychloride, bismuth oxychloride, titanium oxide-coated talc, fish scale guanine, colored titanium oxide-coated mica; and metal powder pigments such as aluminum powder and copper powder; and powdered hydrophobes thereof. These materials can be freely used for the external skin preparation as long as they do not inhibit the functions of the functional powdery product of the present invention. They are incorporated in the preparation in an amount in the range of usually 0.0003-95%, preferably 0.01-80%, more preferably 0.01-75% by weight.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of substances having blood flow-promoting effect incorporated into the external dermatological agent of the present invention are sialid, ginseng, ginkgo, ginger, garlic, angelica, arnica, fennel, plectranthi herba, *Nasturtium officinale*, chamomile, Roman chamomile, carrot, gentian, burdock, rice, crataegi fructus, "shiitake",

Crataegus oxyacantha, juniper, *Cnidium rhizome*, thyme, clove, citrus unshiu peel, Japanese angelica root, persicae semen, *Paulownia bark*, butche's broom, grape, peony, horse chestnut, balm mint, *Citrus junos*, loquat, coix seed, rosemary, rose hips, citrus unshiu peel, Japanese angelica, peach, apricot, walnut, horsetail, calamus root, aloe, *Plectranthi herba*, gentian, capsicum and *Citrus junos*; hesperidin; glycosyl-hesperidin; rutin; glycosyl-rutin; acetylcholine; carpronium chloride; diphenhydramine hydrochloride; γ -oryzanol; l-menthol; cepharanthine; vitamin E or vitamin E derivatives including d- δ -tocopherol, dl- α -tocopherol, dl- α -tocopherol acetate, dl- α -tocopherol linoleate, dl- α -tocopherol nicotinate, dl- α -tocopherol succinate and vitamin E nicotinate; minoxidil; nicotinic acid amide; vanillylamide nonylate; carpronium chloride, or carbon dioxide. The amount of the substances is not specifically restricted as long as the substances do not inhibit the functions of the functional powdery product of the present invention. It is usually 0.001-5%, preferably 0.01-2% to the total amount of the external dermatological agent. In the case of less than 0.001%, they are not expected to exert the desired effect. In the case of more than 5%, they are not dose-dependently effective. When used in a hair tonic containing these substances as effective ingredients, the amount of the

substances is not specifically restricted as long as the substances do not inhibit the functions of the functional powdery product of the present invention. It is usually 0.001-5%, preferably 0.02-3%. The term "plant or plant ingredient" as referred to as in the present invention means crushed materials from plant bodies such as leaves, stems, roots, flowers, fruits and bark; and extracts such as essence, essential oils, oils, fats and tinctures, obtained by treating with a solvent ~~form~~ from plant materials. The resulting materials are optionally purified roughly or completely. The term "substance having blood flow-promoting effect" as referred to as in the present invention includes substances having the effect on expanding the blood vessels to promote blood circulation. In addition, it also includes substances having the effect on inducing a factor having blood flow-promoting effect with a local administration. Examples of such substances are ~~capsici~~ capsici tincture, zingiberis tincture, kantiris tincture and wanyl norylate.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 28, with the following amended paragraph:

The ionic surfactants are classified into anionic, cationic and amphotoionic surfactants. Examples of the anionic surfactants are higher fatty acids; alkyl sulfate esters such as alkyl benzene sulfate and α -olefin sulfate; polyoxyethylene

alkyl ether sulfate; acyl N-methyl taurinate; alkyl ether phosphate ester; N-acyl amino acids; alkyl amide phosphate; alkyl ether carbonate; salts thereof including alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts, ~~alkanolamin~~alkanolamino ion salts, ammonium ion salts and basic amino acid salts. Examples of cationic surfactants are alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, and alkyl benzyl methyl ammonium. Examples of amphotonic surfactants are betaine type amphotonic surfactants such as betaine alkyl dimethyl aminoacetate, betaine alkyl amide propyl dimethyl aminoacetate and 2-alkyl-N-carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethyl imidazolium betaine; imidazoline type amphotonic surfactants; amino acid type amphotonic surfactants; and non-ionic surfactants such as polyoxyethylene type surfactants, polyalcohol ester type surfactants and ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block polymers. The substances having emulsifying effect also include high polymer type surfactants and substances having emulsifying effect such as polyvinyl alcohol, sodium alginate, starch derivatives, cyclodextrins, anhydrous crystalline maltose, tragacanth gum, lecithin, saponin, isoflavones, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl ethanolamine and phosphatidyl choline.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 32, line 8, with the following amended paragraph:

The external dermatological agent of the present invention optionally comprises other ingredients used for usual external dermatological agent. Examples of the ingredients are powders; oils; fats; edetic acid; di-, tri- or tetra-sodium edetate; sodium citrate; oxycarbonic acids such as lactic acid and sodium lactate, or alkaline metal salts thereof; chelating agents such as ethylenediamine tetraacetate or alkaline metal or alkaline earth metal salts thereof and sodium metaphosphate; antioxidants such as butylhydroxy toluene (BHT), butylhydroxy anisol (BHA) and propyl gallate; water; alcohols such as ethanol and isopropanol; oily substances such as liquid paraffin, ~~vaseline~~VASELINE® (petroleum jelly), microcrystalline wax, squalane, ceramide, sweet almond oil, olive oil, hardened oil, caster oil, Japan wax, coconut oil, bees was, lanolin, carnauba wax and palm oil; sterols such as phytosterol, fatty acids such as lanolic acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid and oleic acid, or triglyceride thereof; higher alcohols such as lauryl alcohol, cetanol, stearyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol and cholesterol; esters such as isopropyl myristate, myristyl myristate and isopropyl palmitate; other inorganic or organic acids such as phosphoric acid, α -hydroxy acids

including citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid and succinic acid, acetic acid, or salts thereof; inorganic or organic alkaline agent such as sodium hydrate, potassium hydrate and triethanolamine, or salts thereof (pH adjusting agent); fullerene or derivatives thereof; colorants such as yellow iron oxide, titan yellow and carthamin; vitamins such as thiamine, nicotinamide, riboflavin, L-ascorbic acid, pyrrolo-quinoline quinone, carotenoide, ergosterol and tocopherol; naringin; glycosyl-naringin; photosensitizing dyes such as *KANKO-SO* No.101 (platonin), *KANKO-SO* No.301 (takanal), *KANKO-SO* No.401 and plarumin; tar colorants such as Red No.104, Yellow No.4, Yellow No.5, Green No.3, Blue No.1, Blue No.2, Red No.202, Red No.226, Red No.227, Red No.230, Orange No.206, Orange No.207, Yellow No.202, Green No.201, Green No.204, Blue No.201 and Green No.205, synthetic lake colorants from carminic acid, laccaic acid, carthamin, brazilin and crocin; natural colorants; ingredients used in bath salts such as sulfur, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloridem mint, mineral spring, sodium carbonate, sinter, borax, *Cnidium rhizome*, Japanese angelica root and *Schizonepetae herba*.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 34, line 26, with the following amended paragraph:

If necessary, the external dermatological agent can also comprise one or more substances used for pharmaceuticals,

quasi-drugs, cosmetics or toiletries, described in "Japanese Standard of Cosmetic Ingredients", "Supplement to the Japanese of Cosmetic Ingredients codex", "Japanese Cosmetic Ingredients Codex by Category", "Japanese Quasi-drug Ingredients Codex", "The Japanese Pharmacopoeia", "Supplement to the Japanese Pharmacopoeia codex", "Japanese Standards of Pharmaceutical Additive", "Japanese Standards of Herbal Medicine", "The Japanese Standards of Food Additives", "Latest Cosmetic Science (*Saishin Keshohin Kagaku*), revised and enlarged edition II", published by The *Yakuji Nippo* Ltd, in July 10, 1992, "New Cosmetology (*Shin Keshohingaku*)", published by *Nanzando* Co. Ltd., in January 18, 2002, or "Cosmetic and Toiletry Formulation, 2nd edition", Vol. 8, published by William Andrew Publisher, in 2001. Examples of such ingredients are pharmaceuticals, excipients, bases, emollients, cooling agents, astringents, refrigeratives, surfactants, emulsifiers, dispersing agents, solubilizing agents, solvents, alkaline chemicals, thickening agents, gums, film-forming agents, foaming agents, antifoaming agents, perfumeries, coloring agents, gloss-imparting agents, stabilizers, antiseptics, bactericides, discoloration inhibitory agents, antioxidants, hair treating agents, humectants, hair-protecting agents, tricyst activator agents, antielectrostatic agents, auxiliary agents, solvents,

solubilizing agents, plasticizers, suspending agents, buffering agents, sweeteners, refrigeratives, sweetening agents, binders, absorbents, propellants, coating agents, masticatories, fillers, softeners, adjusters, chelating agents, discoloration inhibitory agents, oils, fats, oil-soluble polymer, inorganic or organic pigments, inorganic or organic pigments treated with silicone or fluoro compounds, pigments such as organic dyes, photosensitizing dyes such as rumin, waxes, pore ~~construction~~ contracting agents, antiperspirants, deodorants, anti-wrinkle agents, anti-dandruff agents, sebum secretion inhibitors, antiseborrheic agents, horny layer removers, horny layer resolving agents, parakeratosis inhibitors, analgestics, torpents, antiplasmic agents, nutritional supplements, antiandrogenic agents, antihistamic agents, collagenase inhibitors, elastase inhibitors, hyaluronidase inhibitors, fibroblast activating agents, collagen-production promoting agents, tyrosinase inhibitors, anti-allergic agents, and hemastatic agents. If necessary, usual food ingredients can be used. The above ingredients can be used in any amount for the external dermatological agent of the present invention as long as they do not affect the desired effects of the present invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 36, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

The term "external dermatological agent" as referred to as in the present invention includes cosmetics, quasi-drugs or pharmaceuticals, and further includes chemical products, industrial products, commodities and sundries having a possibility to directly contact with skins. Any form of the external dermatological agent can be used; which illustrated with solution form, resolvable form, emulsion form, powder-dispersion form, water-oil form, water-powder form or water-oil-powder form. The functional powdery product of the present invention can be freely used as base cosmetic, finishing cosmetic, skin cosmetic, cleansing cosmetic, face wash, toilet water, cream, milky lotion, pack, foundation, face powder, powder, rouge, eyebrow, eye and cheek care cosmetic, perfume, bath cosmetic, oral care cosmetic, tanning cosmetic, sun care cosmetic, makeup cosmetic, nail cosmetic, eye liner cosmetic, mouse and lip care cosmetic, oral care cosmetic, facial care cosmetic, cosmetic oil, fragrant cosmetic, body care cosmetic, hair care cosmetic, hair wash cosmetic, cosmetic soap, medicated soap, toothpaste, oral refrigerative, hircismus blocker, bath dusting powder, hair growth promoter, tonic, shaving cosmetic, sun screen, antiitching agent, wiping and cleaning agent, bactericide,

disinfectant, decolorant and depilatory, further, preventing or treating agent for athlete's foot, hemorrhoids, acnes, wounds, burns, chilblains, rashes, festers, inflammations, infections, allergies, atopic diseases, ulcers or tumors in the form of a toilet water, lotion, milky lotion, cream, ointment, plaster, suspension, emulsion, paste, mousse, tic, solid, semisolid, powder, solid powder, mid-container forming powder, block, pencil, stick, jelly, gel, aerosol, spray, lozenge, pack or facemask. Examples of such cosmetics are cosmetic soaps, face cleansing creams, cleansing foams, cleansing creams, cleansing milks, cleansing lotions, cleansing oils, massage creams, cold creams, moisture creams, vanishing creams, hand creams, moisture lotions, cosmetic oils, liquid foundations, powder foundations, cake foundations, stick foundations, oily compact foundations, creamy foundations, cheek blushers, emulsified foundations, foundation cosmetics, body powders, creamy face powders, face powders, liquid face powders, solid face powders, paste face powder, talcum powder, loose shadows, baby powders, cheek colors, pencils, mascaras, lipsticks, lip creams, packs, shaving creams, after shaving creams, lotions, hand lotions, shaving lotions, after shaving lotions, sun screen creams, tanning oils, sun screen lotions, tanning lotions, softening toilet waters, astringent toilet waters, cleansing toilet

waters, multi-layer toilet waters, facial shampoos, body shampoos, hair shampoos, hair-washing powders, hand soaps, facial rinses, body rinses, hair rinses, hair treatments, pilatories, tonics, tics, pomades, hair creams, hair liquids, hair tonics, set lotions, combing oils, combing oils for side hair, hair sprays, hair mousses, hair tonics, hair dyes, hair bleachers, color rinses, color sprays, permanent wave liquids, ~~press~~-pressed powders, loose powders, eye creams, eye shadows, cream eye shadows, powder eye shadows, eye liners, eye ~~blow~~ brow pencils, mascaras, depilatory creams, perfumes, kneaded perfumes, powder perfumes, eau de cologne, deodorants, bath preparations, bath oils, bath salts, cosmetic oils, baby oils, nail colors, enamels, enamel removers, nail treatments, ~~mouse~~ mouth washes, toothpastes, tooth powders, insect repellers, ointments for treating wounds, antibacterial creams, steroid ointments, and further, cataplasms in the form of sheet or film, laundry soaps or detergents for clothes, detergents for flower, detergents for kitchen and cleansers. Because the functional powdery product of the present invention is capable of easily and uniformly admixing cercetine glycoside, hesperidin glycoside, naringenin glycoside and/or ascorbic acid glycoside with the external dermatological agent in the form of powder, solid or solid powder, it is more advantageously used in such case.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 48,
line 13, with the following amended paragraph:

Example 12

Foundation

Purified water	66 parts by weight
Glycerin	4.7 parts by weight
Additive containing the functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-hesperidin for external dermatological agent, prepared in Example 9	7 parts by weight
Propyleneglycol	7 parts by weight
Titanium dioxide	2 parts by weight
Squalane	3 parts by weight
Cetyl-2-ethylhexanoate	3 parts by weight
Vaseline — <u>VASELINE® (petroleum jelly)</u>	1 part by weight
Red oxide of iron	0.01 part by weight
Yellow oxide of iron	0.01 par by weight
Water-insoluble chitosan powder supporting weight shikon dye produced according to the method described in Example 1 in Japanese Patent No.2815026 specification (produced by Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc.)	0.07 part by weight
Sodium hexametaphosphate	0.01 part by weight

Sodium hydroxide	0.2 part by weight
Cetostearyl alcohol	3 parts by weight
Stearic acid	2 parts by weight
Glycerylmonostearate	2 parts by weight
Perfumeries	suitable amount
Antiseptics	suitable amount

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 50, line 21, with the following amended paragraph:

According to the above formula, eyeliner was produced in a usual manner. Since the product contains the functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-hesperidin, the glycosyl-hesperidin kept on and gradually released from the functional powdery product absorbs UV to inhibit the productions of active oxygen and lipid peroxides in ~~skins~~skin and increase blood-flow in ~~skins~~skin of eye's edge and ~~round~~lid thereof. Therefore, it can be used for the purpose of inhibiting the generation of wrinkles of face including expression wrinkles and continues the effect on inhibiting aging of skins, and keeps elasticity and no dullness of skins. Since the product also contains saccharide derivatives of α,α -trehalose, it is a satisfactory cosmetic foundation without sticky feeling. The product is advantageously in view of safety because of suppressing rough skin or inflammation due

to anti-inflammatory activity of glycosyl-hesperidin.
Further, it has so satisfactory thermostability that its smell and shape are hardly changed even if kept at a high temperature for a long period of time.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 53, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

According to the above formula, a lipstick was prepared by a conventional method. Since the product comprises a functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-hesperidin, glycosyl-hesperidin on the functional powdery product or that gradually releasing from the functional powdery product absorb ultraviolet radiation, increase vascular flow of ~~rip~~the lips and skin around ~~rip~~lips, and inhibit the generation of active oxygen and lipid peroxide. Therefore, since the product inhibits the formation of wrinkles of ~~rip~~the lips and skin around ~~rip~~the lips and keeps aging-retardant effects for a long period of time, it can be used for keeping ~~rip~~lips condition to exhibit good texture and no wrinkles and dullness. Further, since glycosyl-hesperidin exhibits anti-inflammatory effect, the product has a satisfactory safety without causing skin roughness and inflammation even when applied on ~~rip~~the lips. Furthermore, the product has a satisfactory thermal stability

without causing deterioration of scent and deformation even when ~~leaved~~left under a high-temperature condition for a long period of time.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 53, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

Example 16

Lipstick

Functional powdery product supporting 1 part by weight
glycosyl-rutin, prepared by the method
in Example 2

Titanium oxide	3.5 parts by weight
Red No.201	0.5 part by weight
Red No.202	2 parts by weight
Red No.223	0.05 part by weight
Candelilla wax	8 parts by weight
Castor oil	30 parts by weight
Cetyl-2-ethylhexanoate	20 parts by weight
Cerecin	4 parts by weight
Carnauba wax	2 parts by weight
Lanoline <u>Lanolin</u>	11 parts by weight
Isostearic acid diglyceride	40 parts by weight
Polyoxyethylene (25) polyoxypropylene (20)	
2-tetradecylether	1 part by weight

Saccharide-derivative of α,α -trehalose 2 parts by weight

in a syrupy form, used in Example 9

Glycosyl-hesperidin 1 part by weight

Purified water 4 parts by weight

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 54, line 11, with the following amended paragraph:

According to the above formulation, a lipstick was prepared by a conventional method. Since the product comprises a functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-rutin, glycosyl-hesperidin on the functional powdery product or that gradually releasing from the functional powdery product and/or glycosyl-hesperidin absorb ultraviolet radiation, increase vascular flow of ~~rip~~the lips and skin around ~~rip~~the lips, and inhibit the generation of active oxygen and lipid peroxide. Therefore, since the product inhibits the formation of wrinkles of ~~rip~~the lips and skin around ~~rip~~the lips and keeps aging-retardant effects for a long period of time, it can be used for keeping ~~rip~~the lips in condition to exhibit good texture and no wrinkles and dullness. Also, since the product comprises saccharide-derivatives of α,α -trehalose, it gives a good gloss, nonsticky, and a satisfactory makeup-retaining effect and

sense of use. In addition, saccharide-derivatives of α,α -trehalose, glycosyl-rutin and glycosyl-hesperidin exhibit antioxidative effect and anti-inflammatory effect, the product has a satisfactory safety without causing skin roughness and inflammation even when applied on ~~ri~~to the lips.

Furthermore, a solid powdery cosmetic of the present invention has a satisfactory thermal stability without causing deterioration of scent and deformation even when ~~leaved~~left under a high-temperature condition for a long period of time.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 55, line 24, with the following amended paragraph:

According to the above formula, an eye shadow was prepared by a conventional method. Since the product comprises functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-naringin, glycosyl-naringin on the functional powdery product or that gradually releasing from the functional powdery product absorb ultraviolet radiation, inhibit the generation of active oxygen and lipid peroxide of eyelid, tail of eye and skin around them , and strengthen capillary vessel.

Therefore, since the product inhibits the formation of wrinkles and sagging of eyelids and keeps aging-retardant effects for eyelid for a long period of time, it can be used for keeping eyelids condition to exhibit good texture and no wrinkles and dullness. Also, the product is a solid powdery

cosmetic with a good gloss, nonsticky, and a satisfactory makeup-retaining effect and sense of use without causing the generation of roughness and inflammation of skin.

Furthermore, the product has a satisfactory thermal stability without causing deterioration of scent and deformation even when ~~leaved~~left under a high-temperature condition for a long period of time.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 57, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

According to the above formula, an eye shadow was prepared by a conventional method. Since the product comprises functional powdery product supporting glucosyl-rutin and glycosyl-hesperidin, glycosyl-rutin and glycosyl-hesperidin on the functional powdery product or those gradually releasing from the functional powdery product absorb ultraviolet radiation, inhibit the generation of active oxygen and lipid peroxide of skin, and strengthen capillary vessel. Therefore, since the product inhibits the formation of wrinkles and sagging of eyelids and keeps aging-retardant effects for eyelid for a long period of time, it can be used for keeping eyelids condition to exhibit good texture and no wrinkles and dullness. Also, since the product comprises α,α -trehalose as an ingredient of additives for external dermatological agent, the product is a nonsticky solid powdery

cosmetic which exhibits a satisfactory gloss, adhesion strength, makeup-retaining effect and sense of use. Further, the product shows no oily light, hardly runs by sweat and sebum and can be graded easily. In addition, since α,α -trehalose, glycosyl-rutin and glycosyl-hesperidin inhibit skin roughness and inflammation, the product has a satisfactory safety. Furthermore, the product has a satisfactory thermal stability without causing deterioration of scent and deformation even when ~~leaved~~left under a high-temperature condition for a long period of time.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 60, line 23, with the following amended paragraph:

According to Formula 1, ingredients described above were mixed and dissolved by heating by a conventional method. After mixing ingredients in Formula 2 except for fragrance to the above mixture, the resulting mixture was emulsified using a homogenizer, admixed with fragrance and further mixed with stirring to make into a cosmetic cream. Since the product comprises a functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-rutin, glycosyl-rutin supported on the functional powdery product or that released from the functional powdery product absorbs ultraviolet radiation and increases blood flow of skin. Also, since glycosyl-rutin inhibits the generation of active oxygen and lipid peroxide and the formation of blood

~~vessel~~vessels, one of cause of wrinkle formation, the product can be used for preventing the aging of skin. Further, since the product inhibits the oxidation and decomposition of lipids from sweat, grime, scurf, and sebum, it can be advantageously used for lowering body odor, preventing stimulation of the skin and the itch, and curing or preventing pigmentation such as pigmented spot, freckle, and sunburn. The product is a cosmetic cream with a satisfactory sense of use and nonsticky even when applied on the skin.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 62, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

According to Formula 1, ingredients described above were mixed and dissolved by heating by a conventional method. After mixing ingredients in Formula 2 to the above mixture, the resulting mixture was emulsified using a homogenizer, admixed with suitable amount of fragrance and further mixed with stirring to make into a cosmetic cream. Since the product comprises a functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-rutin, glycosyl-rutin supported on the functional powdery product or that released from the functional powdery product absorbs ultraviolet radiation and increases blood flow ~~ef-to the~~ to the skin. Also, since glycosyl-rutin inhibits the generation of active oxygen and lipid peroxide and the formation of blood vessel, one of cause of wrinkle formation,

the product can be used for preventing the aging of skin. Further, since the product inhibits the oxidation and decomposition of lipids from sweat, grime, scurf, and sebum, it can be advantageously used for lowering body odor, preventing stimulation of the skin and the itch, and curing or preventing pigmentation such as pigmented spto, freckle, and sunburn. The product is a cosmetic cream with a satisfactory sense of use and nonsticky even when applied ~~on~~to the skin.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 63, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

Example 23

Cosmetic emulsion

Stearic acid	2.5 parts by weight
Cetanol	1.5 parts by weight
Vaseline <u>VASELINE®</u> (petroleum jelly)	5 parts by weight
Liquid paraffin	10 parts by weight
Polyoxyethylene oreate	2 parts by weight
Tocopherol acetate	0.5 part by weight
Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate	0.2 part by weight
Polyethyleneglycol (1500)	3 parts by weight
Ascorbic acid 2-glucoside	3 parts by weight
Polygonum tinctorium aqueous extract	3 part by weight
Additive for external dermatological agent,	5 parts by weight

comprising functional powdery product
supporting glycosyl-rutin, prepared by
the method in Example 9 4 parts by weight
Triethanolamine 1 part by weight
Purified water 66 parts by weight
Propylparaben 0.1 part by weight

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 64,
line 14, with the following amended paragraph:

Example 24

Conditioner (rinse)

(Formula 1)

Liquid paraffin
2.5 parts by weight
Myristic acid 0.5 part by weight
Cetanol 1.5 parts by weight
Glycerin monostearate 3 parts by weight
Polyoxyethylene octyldodecyletherdiester 1 part by weight
lauroyl glutamate
Functional powdery product supporting 4 parts by weight
glycosyl-rutin, prepared in Example 1
Polyoxyethyleneglyceril pyroglutamate 0.5 part by weight
isostearate
Photosensitizing dye No.301 0.1 part by weight
(Formula 2)

Glycerin	3 parts by weight
Lauroyl-L-lysine	2.5 parts by weight
Fatty acid-L-arginineethylpyrrolidone	
<u>arginineethylpyrrolidone</u>	0.5 part by weight
carbonic acid salt	
Stearyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.5 part by weight
Glycosyl-naringin	0.1 part by weight
Sodium pyrrolidonecarbonate	1 part by weight
Purified water	75 parts by weight

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 66,
line 8, with the following amended paragraph:**

According to the above formula, these ingredients were mixed and dissolved by heating to 70°C during stirring, and then admixed with a suitable amount of fragrance by a conventional method to make into a shampoo. Since the product comprises a functional powdery product supporting glycosyl-hesperidin, glycosyl-rutin supported on the functional powdery product or that released from the functional powdery product increases blood flow ~~ef~~to the skin. Also, since glycosyl-rutin inhibits the generation of active oxygen and lipid peroxide, the product can be used for preventing the aging of skin. Since the unpleasant smell derived from ingredients such as emulsifiers and the unpleasant taste, which is felt when a person put it in his mouth, are reduced, the product is

a shampoo with a satisfactory foaming activity and sense of use. In addition, since the product inhibits the formation of amines and aldehydes and/or the oxidation and decomposition of lipids, it can be advantageously used for preventing the formation of nasty odors originated from scalp and sebum, preventing itch, inhibiting the formation of scurf, and curing or preventing the aging of scalp. Further, since the product comprises saccharide-derivatives of α,α -trehalose, it exhibits a satisfactory moisture-retaining activity and a low skin-irritating property compared with a shampoo prepared by using glycerin. Therefore, the product can be used without concerning hypersensitivity.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 67,
line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

Example 26

Hair treatment

(Formula 1)

Stearylalcohol	5 parts by weight
Glycerin monostearate	5 parts by weight
Liquid paraffin	3.5 parts by
weight	
Polyoxyethylene octyldodecyletherdiester	2 part by weight
lauroyl glutamate	
Polyoxyethyleneglyceril pyroglutamate	1 part by weight

isostearate

(Formula 2)

Saccharide-derivatives of

α,α -trehalose 5 parts by weight

in a syrupy form, used in Example 9

1,3-Butyleneglycol 3 parts by weight

Stearyltrimethylammonium chloride 1 part by weight

Sodium-pyrrolidonecarbonate

pyrolidonecarbonate 1 part by weight

Functional powdery product supporting 0.4 part by weight

glycosyl-rutin, prepared in Example 1

Functional powdery product supporting 0.4 part by weight

L-ascorbic acid 2-glucoside, prepared

in Example 7

Deionized water 65 parts by weight